UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/681,781	06/04/2001	Deepak Bhatnager	088305-0136	4189

22428	7590	01/12/2005	

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EXAMINER
DADA, BEEMNET W

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2135	

DATE MAILED: 01/12/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/681,781	BHATNAGER ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Beemnet W Dada	2135	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _10 August 2004_.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-18_ is/are pending in the application.

　　4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-18_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

　　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

　　Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

　　a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

　　1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

　　2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

　　3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

　　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Claims 1, 9 and 14 have been amended on an amendment filed on August 10, 2004.

Claims 1-18 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3.   Claims 1-5, 7-14 and 16-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Gohl US Publication 2002/0099942 A1 in view of Aziz US Patent 5,732,137.

4.   As per claims 1 and 9, Gohl discloses providing user access via interaction with a casual

access application (see for example; abstract) comprising:

        a) receiving a request from an external application (see for example; paragraph 28;

"request page" figure 2);

        b) generating and transmitting an external message to said casual user containing

information on accessing said casual access application (see for example; special program

applet, paragraphs 28 and 56; information on accessing the "special program" must be sent to

the user in order to load and/or download the program);

        c) generating a **context sensitive personal identification number (CS-PIN)** upon

access of said causal access application by said casual user using said information (see for

example; identification code; paragraphs 31 and 45);

d) storing said **CS-PIN in a CS-PIN** holder accessible to said causal user (see for

example; paragraph 41 and "result" paragraph 45; the CS-PIN (identification code) is generated

and then transmitted, therefore a means of storing the result for transmission or processing is

inherent); and

e) completing said request upon access to said casual access application by said casual

user using said **CS-PIN** (see for example; paragraphs 41 and 50).

Gohl does not explicitly teach storing the CS-PIN in a CS-PIN holder, wherein the CS-

PIN holder is independent of the casual access application and the casual user. However within

the same field of endeavor Aziz teaches a method of providing a user access to an application

on a server, including generating a one time password and storing the password in password

holder, wherein the password holder is independent of said application and said user and is

accessible to said user (i.e., storing the password in a file transfer protocol in anonymous

directory, that is accessible to the user) [column 6, lines 4-28 and 33-41]. One of ordinary skill in

the art would have been able to modify the teaching of Aziz within the system of Gohl thereby

providing secure access to personal identification number. Therefore it would have been

obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the

method of storing identification information in a holder as taught by Aziz within the system of

Gohl in order to provide secure access to user passwords.

5.   As per claim 14, Gohl discloses a system for providing casual user access to an

electronic exchange (see for example; figs 1 and 2) comprising: an exchange application server

for running exchange applications (see for example; application server, paragraph 23), at least

one of said applications requiring interaction with said casual user (see for example; paragraph 24). A casual access application server connected to said exchange application server for receiving a request from and for transmitting a response to said exchange application server (see for example; figs 1 and 2 and paragraphs 22-24), for generating an external message for said casual user containing information on accessing said casual access application server (see for example; special program applet, paragraphs 28 and 56; information on accessing the "special program" must be sent to the user in order to load and/or download the program), for generating a context sensitive personal identification number (CSPIN) for said casual user (see for example; identification code; paragraphs 31 and 45) and for completing said request through an interaction with and upon access by said casual user (see for example; fig 2; paragraphs 23 and 30); and a CS-PIN holder accessible by said casual user and connected to said casual access application server for receiving CS-PIN from said casual access application server and providing it to said casual user (see for example paragraph 41 and "result" paragraph 45; the CS-PIN (identification code) is generated and then transmitted, therefore a means of storing the result for transmission or processing is inherent).

Gohl does not explicitly teach storing the CS-PIN in a CS-PIN holder, wherein the CS-PIN holder is independent of the casual access application and the casual user. However within the same field of endeavor Aziz teaches a method of providing a user access to an application on a server, including generating a one time password and storing the password in password holder, wherein the password holder is independent of said application and said user and is accessible to said user (i.e., storing the password in a file transfer protocol in anonymous directory, that is accessible to the user) [column 6, lines 4-28 and 33-41]. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been able to modify the teaching of Aziz within the system of Gohl thereby

providing secure access to personal identification number. Therefore it would have been

obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the

method of storing identification information in a holder as taught by Aziz within the system of

Gohl in order to provide secure access to user passwords.

6.   As per claims 2, 10, and 18, the combination of Gohl and Aziz discloses the claimed

limitations as described above (see claims 1 and 9). Gohl further discloses storing data defining

said request (see for example; paragraphs 24-25 and fig 2) and wherein step e) further

comprises retrieving said data defining said request in order to convey said data to said casual

user (see for example; fig 2 and paragraphs 27-28; the step of retrieval of stored data in order to

facilitate the authentication and data to the requesting user is inherent to any scheme requiring

user authentication handshaking in order to facilitate synchronization between the user and the

external application).

7.   As per claims 3 and 11, the combination of Gohl and Aziz discloses the claimed

limitations as described above (see claims 2 and 10). Gohl further discloses providing said

external application with a notification of completion of said request (see for example;

identification code, paragraph 33). As for deleting said data defining said request, Gohl further

discloses multiple requests at different time intervals (see for example; fig 2 and paragraph 20).

The means of deleting data pertaining to a request in such data exchange systems is well

known in the art. The notification, as described above, signals that the request is completed,

and therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have

realized such data pertaining to said request would no longer be necessary. It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art a the time of the applicant's invention to delete said

data defining said request because it would have increased memory space for future

transactions.

8.   As per claims 4 and 12, the combination of Gohl and Aziz discloses the claimed

limitations as described above (see claims 3 and 11). Gohl further discloses said notification

information including information requested by said external application from said casual user

(see for example; paragraphs 24 and 33).

9.   As per claims 5 and 13, the combination of Gohl and Aziz discloses the claimed

limitations as described above (see claims 1 and 9). Gohl further discloses the CS-PIN

becoming ineffective after elapse of a predetermined amount of time after generation (see for

example; paragraphs 7 and 41),

10.   As per claims 7 and 16, the combination of Gohl and Aziz discloses the claimed

limitations as described above (see claims 1 and 14). As for a CS-PIN holder being a webpage

accessible via the Internet by both the casual access application and said casual user, Gohl

discloses a web page containing an applet for generating the CS-PIN (see for example;

paragraph 29) and further discloses the webpage holding other information that are **part of a**

CS-PIN (see for example; paragraph 56). Applets are well known in the art to be applications

that are part of a webpage. The generated CS-PIN from the applet must store the CS-PIN for

transmission to the server. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention

would have realized that such a CS-PIN is stored on the webpage of where the applet is

running.

11.   As per claims 8 and 17, the combination of Gohl and Aziz teaches the claimed

limitations as described above. Aziz further teaches the method wherein the CS-PIN holder is a

file transfer protocol (FTP) database accessible by both the casual access application and said

casual user [column 6, lines 4-28 and 33-41].

12.   Claims 6 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Gohl, US Publication 20021099942, in view of Aziz US Patent 5,732,137 as applied above and

further in view of Sormunen et al (hereinafter Sormunen), US Patent 6,112,078.

13.   As per claims 6 and 15, the combination of Gohl and Aziz discloses the claimed

limitations as described above (see claim 1). Gohl further discloses a CS-PIN holder for storing

the generated CS-PIN (see for example; paragraph 41 and "result" paragraph 45; the CS-PIN

(identification code) is generated and then transmitted, therefore a means of storing the result

for transmission or processing is inherent). The combination of Gohl and Aziz does not explicitly

teach the **CS-PIN** holder being an email address accessible by both the casual access

application and said casual user. However, any means of holding the CS-PIN to be transmitted

to the external application can be used. The use of electronic mail to deliver information from

one entity to another is well known in the art. Sormunen discloses a means of generating a

CS-PIN (password, col 2 ln 18-31) and a **CS-PIN** holder accessible by both the casual access

application and said casual user (see for example; fig 1 and col 2 ln 18-31). Electronic mail is

well established in the art and adds convenience and protection to information sent to

authorized users. For example, well known mail applications, such as hotmail and yahoo mail,

require a user to know both the user ID and a password to be able to log in and read electronic

mail. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's

invention to combine the CS-PIN holder of Sormunen within the system of Gohl and Aziz

because it would have provided a means of distributing information to authorized users wherein

only the authorized user is allowed to view the data and thus increase data integrity.

Response to Arguments

14.   Applicant's arguments filed August 10, 2004 have been fully considered but they are not

persuasive. Applicant argues that in the present application, the "external application" is

different than the "casual user" and Gohl does not disclose "receiving a request from an external

application" as defined in the present application. The examiner respectfully disagrees.

The examiner would point out that nowhere in applicant's original disclosure has the

applicant defined the tem "external application". Having failed to define the specific term being

claimed in the original disclosure, Gohl meets the limitation "receiving a request from an

external application" (see paragraph 28, "request page" figure3).

Conclusion

15.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this

Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a).

Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this
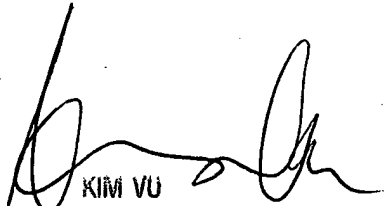
final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner

should be directed to Beemnet W Dada whose telephone number is (571) 272-3847. The

examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday (9:00 am - 5:30 pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Kim Y Vu can be reached on (571) 272-3859. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private

PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Beemnet Dada

January 5, 2005

KIM VU
_JPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINE
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 21?